(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2347.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1792.

*An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.*

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, until the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and may also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to proceed by execution, in the most effectual manner, against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed from time to time in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances; provided, that no indulgence shall be given to any of the said collectors beyond the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

*And*, whereas the late agent, on compromises with several collectors, received from such collectors in payment, either for the whole or part of their arrearages, bonds due from and judgments against certain individuals, *Be it enacted*, That such debtors on bond or judgment, received as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby allowed to pay the same as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, with all arrears of interest, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, one other fifth of the principal, with the interest on the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so on until the whole debt and interest shall be discharged; provided, that the said agent shall be authorited and required to limit a time within which any such debtor shall give new bond and security, if necessary, and that in default of the same being given as required, the said agent shall cause the necessary process to issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest; and provided also, that if any such debtor shall fail in making his first or any subsequent payment agreeably to this act, process shall issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest as aforesaid.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and forfeited recognizances and amerciaments, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licencies, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money due the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law he shall take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

*And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from their respective dates.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

*And*, whereas considerable sums are due this state upon sales of confiscated British property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in many cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

*And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be required to examine into any representation made to them by purchasers of confiscated property who have bonded but not installed, and may release the said purchasers from their purchases, where they and their securities are unable to pay, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers, and their securities, for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payment of the principal; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers; and any property so taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property remaining unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms.

*And be it enacted*, That all debtors for confiscated property on bond, who shall not be released from their purchases by the governor and council, and others, who have or might have installed under the act relating to the debtors and creditors of this state, shall be permitted to discharge their debts as follows; that is to say, all arrears of interest up to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal, in specie, or in stock created under the said act bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only; provided, that no debtor who has already availed himself of the privilege of paying one third of his principal debt in deferred stock of the United States, in virtue of the act of last session of assembly, shall be allowed to make any further payment in such stock; and that no debtor who has paid any less proportion of his principal in such stock, shall be allowed to make any additional payment in the same farther than to compiete the amount of one third of his principal debt; and the times of payment shall be as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, and all arrears of interest, shall be paid on or before the first day of December, seventeen and ninety-two; one other fifth of the principal, and the interest upon the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so annually till the whole debt and interest be discharged.

*Provided always, and be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorised, when they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

*And be it enacted*, That if any of the said bond debtors shall neglect to make their first payment, or any subsequent payment, agreeably this act, the said agent shall cause process to be issued for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

*And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in consequence of this act, the said bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

*And be it enacted*, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector's paying three fifths of the sum required by the said agent to be paid by such collector in specie.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property taken on fieri facias at the suit of the state as he may think proper, always taking care to give twenty days notice thereof.

*And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the collectors aforesaid since the first of January seventeen hundred and eighty-three, unless by the direction of the said agent.

*And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any debtor on bond for confiscated British property until the first of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, except against such debtors as have not installed, and neglected to give new bond and security, if required by the governor and council as aforesaid; and that no process shall issue against any debtor, on bond or judgment received on compromise by the late agent, as aforesaid, until the said first day of September, except against such as neglect to give new bond and security, if required by the said agent, as aforesaid.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

*And*, whereas in some counties no collectors of the said fund tax have been appointed, and in others those who have been appointed have declined to act, *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said agent to agree with and appoint a collector of the said tax in any county where there shall be no collector appointed, who shall give security for the performance of his duty agreeably to law; and the collectors so appointed by the said agent shall give security, to be approved of by the said agent, for the performance of their duty respectively, and shall proceed to act in the same manner, and be liable to the same duties in all respects, as if they had been appointed by the commissioners.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one and a half per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, three per cent. and for all other monies or bonds paid in or taken in virtue of this act, two per cent.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the governor

and the council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes," to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

*And be it enacted*, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

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*A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes.*

*BE IT ENACTED, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall have full power and authority to compound with diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property upon the terms and conditions preſcribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with diſcoverers of Britiſh property, who have heretofore made application concerning the ſame, and for other purpoſes, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to diſpoſe of ſuch property, and take bonds for the purchaſe money, in the ſame manner as directed by the act to which this is a ſupplement, as to confiſcated Britiſh property unſold, and on the ſame credit and terms.

*And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall immediately call on ſuch diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property, and if ſuch applicants ſhall not, on or before firſt day of June next, make known to the ſaid agent the title of the ſtate to the property diſcovered, the ſaid agent ſhall, immediately thereafter, proceed to aſcertain the ſtate's right, and diſpoſe of the ſame as aforeſaid, without making ſuch diſcoverers, who refuſe or neglect to comply with this notice, any compenſation.

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## PITTSBURG, *December 17.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Waſhington, November 11.*

"SINCE my laſt, affairs have taken a very ſerious turn. Nothing leſs than the almoſt total defeat of the army. My God! what a ſudden tranſition. A handſome, well-diſciplined ſet of men, with every thing requiſite for their movement, in good order, with their artillery, cut to pieces in a moment! This happened the 4th inſtant. The number of officers killed amounts to thirty-ſeven, and a number wounded. Among the former, are ſome of the moſt reſpectable of the army. The whole of the killed will not fall ſhort of 500, and 200 wounded."

## PHILADELPHIA, *December 23.*

On Wedneſday night lieutenant Denny, aid-de-camp to general St. Clair, arrived in this city from the weſtern army. He left Fort Waſhington, we hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the wounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort Jefferſon was ſafe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that ſtate, and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, are nearly ſimilar to thoſe formerly publiſhed. General Butler was ſhot through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action, about fifty women, not more than four or five of whom eſcaped.

There is the higheſt probability, that the reports relative to the capture of Fort Jefferſon, are unfounded.

It is moſt probable, that general Scott, with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the ſaid ſpot, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears to be too far advanced to be ſupported, the garriſon may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be aſſured there are grounds whereon to eſtimate the enemy who encountered general St. Clair's army, at about three thouſand warriors. It is ſaid, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lake Superior, Michagen and Huron, came to the aſſiſtance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, Wyandots, Delawares, and Upper Wabaſh Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is ſaid that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the remnants of their towns burnt by general Harmar, in October 1790, ſent meſſages to the moſt diſtant nations of Indians, as well to the ſouthward as to the weſtward, for aſſiſtance. Although it does not appear they received any aſſiſtance from the ſouthward, as all thoſe powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thouſand warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet the hoſtile Indians were but too ſucceſsful in their negotiations weſtward.

It is further ſaid, that ſome of the nation of the Sues would have been in the action, had not their diſtance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Miſſiſippi, and moſtly to the weſtward thereof.

It is alſo ſaid, that neither the famous Mohawk chief, captain Joſeph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Captain Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, ſeveral hundred miles from the place of action.

*Dec. 24.* The garriſon at Fort Jefferſon was intended to be continued, and was not conceived to be in any danger. It was well ſupplied with proviſions, provided with artillery, and commanded by captain Shaler of the 2d regiment. Moſt of the wounded had arrived at Fort Waſhington from Fort Jefferſon.

Piamingo, the Chickaſaw chief, had returned ſafe with his warriors, and captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five ſcalps.

The Kentucky militia, under generals Scott and Wilkinſon, all mounted and furniſhed with twenty days proviſion, would probably arrive at Fort Waſhington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the diſperſed ſituation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important ſtroke yet this winter.

The brave major Clark (who covered the retreat with ſome ſoldiers) ſuppoſed to be killed, had arrived ſafe at Fort Waſhington.

The levies were generally diſcharged, excepting thoſe who had enliſted into the regular ſervice.

## BALTIMORE, *December 30.*

*Extract of a letter from an officer, (who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in the late unfortunate conflict with the ſavages) to his friend in this town, dated at Fort Waſhington, the 17th of November laſt.*

"It is more than probable the news of our defeat, on the 4th of this month, will have reached you before this letter, and ſpare me now the diſagreeable taſk of reciting it—Suffice it now to ſay, that the enemy, who it is imagined were equal to us in number, met us 100 miles N. N. W. of this place. We had no intelligence of their advance the evening before the battle, which commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and, after charging them repeatedly, loſing and retaking our camp and artillery four different times—after various turns of fortune—in ſhort, after a conflict of three hours and a quarter, as ſevere as ever the continent experienced, we were obliged to give them the field, and make a precipitate retreat.

"You may form ſome idea of the ſcene and our loſſes, when I tell you that our encampment, which was generally the field of action, did not exceed ſix or ſeven acres of ground; and that, principally, on it were left the bodies of major-general Butler, colonel Oldham, majors Ferguſon and Hart, 30 captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, and 300 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, together with eight pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition, 120 bullocks, a quantity of flour, a number of horſes, tents, and other public property to a large amount, with officer's baggage to a conſiderable value!—Enſign Chaſe was one who, unfortunately for his friends and country, fell, juſt as he had eſtabliſhed his character as a valiant ſoldier!—He died glorioufly!—Colonels Darke and Gibſon, major Butler, and 25 captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, with about 150 privates, were wounded; among this number are captain Buchanan, and your humble ſervant—he, ſlightly, in the left arm—I, in the thumb of my left hand, the bone of which is a good deal ſhattered—the doctors give me hopes of not loſing it. Active meaſures, indeed, muſt be immediately taken, to effect any good purpoſe; and the United States will deceive themſelves, if they think an inſignificant, undiſciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with—They are numerous—they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder!—They gained it, however, with conſiderable loſs on their part; but we cannot aſcertain, exactly.

"I ſerved the campaign in the cavalry, and am now returned to my battalion; which, I hope, will be diſcharged in the courſe of ten days or a fortnight; and my wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by that time.

"Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted horſe and riflemen; it was badly provided, and, of courſe, was diſcontented. Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the riffle, and in the art of covering their bodies behind trees, logs, &c. We had a few riflemen (militia) but they did not behave as well as they ought:—Our horſe were ſo emaciated, by the want of forage, that they were entirely unfit for any active ſervice; and ſeveral of our men (I mean levies) never fired a gun, till the day of action.

"The length to which affairs have gone, certainly requires the moſt ſpeedy exertion of the public; a ſtrong army, compared to the laſt, muſt be raiſed, and diſciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner: Such an army, well commanded and modelled, I ſhould wiſh to ſerve in, and would ſtill hope to ſee thoſe ſavages ſubdued."

## AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) December 19.*

The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was ſent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation—a talk received by major Call at the Rock Landing—and a letter addreſſed to the commiſſioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed to us by a gentleman lately from the Rock Landing.

### REPORT of Mr. MIDDLETON.

ON my arrival I was adviſed by Mr. Durouzeaux not to proceed to general M'Gillivray with the letters, leſt I ſhould get robbed on the way; but to ſend an Indian, which I did do, with the diſpatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way houſe, where the heads of the Upper and Lower towns were to hold a meeting, and conſult whether they ſhould take Bowles's talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, aſked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were which this great man had ſent them, and where the white man was, who was to read thoſe letters? The Indian in Bowles's employ anſwered, he was to give them the talk, they made a laugh of this and ſaid they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to ſee thoſe letters and hear them read: and upon this moſt of the chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed that a talk ſhould be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks, would then proceed to do what he could for them according to his promiſes. The anſwer was, he had not got all he wanted to join him, and he ſhould put the big ſeal to the talk, and ſend it over the big water to the big man, and that he, Bowles, would alſo write to Georgia to have their lands given up, and if they did not, he would write to England for aſſiſtance to have their lands taken back again.—He then adviſed them in the mean time to go a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to ſteal horſes, and be friendly to the white people, that it was not his talks to kill or ſteal.—He alſo told them he had ſix thouſand men on the iſlands, and he could get men by ſending for them, if thoſe were not enough; that when he ſhould bring his men there if any of the Indians choſe to join him they might; if not they might ſit ſtill.—Bowles alſo informed the Indians that he was about to ſend letters for Georgia; and had pointed out an Indian who could talk Engliſh to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Durouzeaux he ſhould carry them to Beard's Bluff, but Durouzeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and it was believed the letters were ſent off when I left the towns.

The Indian who carried the diſpatches to general M'Gillivray, found the general indiſpoſed, he read the letters, and told the Indian he would make ſome letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfaſt, when M'Gillivray told him the Indians had thrown his talks away,—they had made him aſhamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people; that they had taken a ſtranger's talks, and thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away, they might get ſomebody elſe to make talks and letters for them. He then declared he ſhould leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns being preſent, craved him to ſtay; but he would not liſten to them; thoſe amongſt them, he ſaid, which he thought to be ſenſible men, had taken a ſtranger's talk, —a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he aſked for his commiſſion, ſaid, he had left it at home:—That by the ſpring he expected to ſee them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks;—for when the Great king was here with all his people, and had ſuch of the Indians as choſe to join to aſſiſt, the Americans drove him and all his people away, and what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do againſt the Americans? that he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it ſo hereafter.

### A TALK received by MAJOR CALL, November 6, 1791.

The White Bird king came over, attended by a chief warrior of the Cuſſetas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the ſame towns.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Cuſſetas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: that they were for nothing but peace and quietneſs and wiſhed to take the white people all by the hand, and to keep a white path from here to the nation; that if a white man was killed above here as reported, they knew nothing of it; that the Cowetas to whom the debt was due, had not yet ſent out a party to take ſatisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying captain) directed to the commiſſioners of the United States, for ſettling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird king preſented Mr. Ellicot with a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendſhip, and to be ſent to congreſs; he alſo requeſted ſomething white in return, to carry to the nation, to ſhew that the path was white.

USACHEES, October 26, 1791.

By order of the CHIEFS in council met.

GENTLEMEN,

FEELING, with the deepeſt concern, the hoſtilities and bloodſhed, which have been produced by the differences, ſubſiſting between us and the United States, in all parts of our borders; we now offer our endeavours, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the preſent war, and adjuſting ſuch terms of conciliation, as may decide for ever the matters now in diſpute.

You well know that the cauſe of diſcontent with us, has ever been the limits and borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this diſpute, as it relates to various parts of the inviſible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to conſider, whether on an inſpection of the map of this country, and the hiſtory of the laſt two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians, and not the white people, who have moſt reaſon to complain of ſtreightened limits.—We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from thence to the mountains, but no limits eſtabliſhed by nature or by compact, have ſtayed the ambition or ſatisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time when political diſorders have their end, as you yourſelves have experienced, and we look forward to.

It is the ſolemn determination of almoſt all the chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly aſcertained upon, but ſuch agreement muſt be by national act, with the concurrence of the legiſlative council, that have the nation, and not a clandeſtine bargain with an unauthoriſed in-

individual, as this present pretended convention with Alexander M'Gillivray has been; such transactions originate in fraud and always lead to animosities and bloodshed.

You should be reminded that when his Britannic majesty had possessions in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas, he never claimed any sovereignty over these nations; but we continued, during all that time, spread over this country, and were considered the lawful owners of all the land not sold by us to the British subjects.

We therefore conceive, and you well know, that no sovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1783, except over such land as was purchased by his majesty's subjects by a solemn treaty; and that we are now, as we always have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this and knowing our ability to maintain our independence, we view, with astonishment, the steps taken by the United States to rob us of our land.

We have now before us an act passed by the legislative body of the state of Georgia, at Augusta, dated the 20th December, 1789, entitled, "An act for the disposing of certain vacant lands or territory within this state;" we actually see our whole country laid out into districts, without considering us to have any claim, or right whatever to the country, which nature has bestowed upon us, and of which oppression or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We also see that numbers of men have solemnly engaged themselves, and are now forming plans, to get possession of our lands; this we see in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the companies at Charlestown, dated the 14th January, and finally adjusted and agreed upon the 5th of April, and we at this time see a military force brought within the borders of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be observed in future between us.

Gentlemen, we do not understand your present proceedings, but as it is our wish to put and end to further bloodshed, we propose therefore that you should appoint one or more persons, duly authorised by the congress of the United States, to treat with the chiefs in council met, at the Usachees, where all public business will be transacted as soon as may be: But should your intentions be dishoneſt, know that we still have friends and warriors sufficient to stain your land with blood, and that it is our solemn determination to sell our lives with our country.

But peace is best for all men: We, therefore, desire you to consider well the business now in hand, and let us know your determination as soon as possible.

By order of the supreme council,
General Wm. A. BOWLES,
Director of affairs, Creek nation.

## ANNAPOLIS, *January* 5.

The honourable Uriah Forrest, Esquire, is chosen a member of the council, in the room of R. B. Latimer, Esquire, who declined accepting a seat in the board, having been appointed agent for this state, by the general assembly.

On Friday last, the general assembly of this state adjourned, the house of delegates to the first Monday in September, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. AN act to continue certain causes in the high court of appeals.

2. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

3. An act to lay a further tax on Cæcil county, to complete the court-house, prison and prison-yard, at Elton.

4. An act to authorise the commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, to sell and dispose of the old court-house, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

5. An act for the benefit of the vestry of Saint-James's parish, in Baltimore county.

6. An act to appoint commissioners to sell and dispose of certain lands belonging to Stepney parish, in Somerset county, and to apply the money arising from the sales thereof.

7. An act to enable the justices of Saint-Mary's county to assess a sum of money on the said county for the support of James Mills, son of John, of the said county.

8. An act for erecting a village at Choptank Bridge, in Caroline county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

9. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Harford county court, and for other purpoles.

10. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

11. An act for the relief of John Love, of Harford county.

12. An act to open and extend the road leading from Whittingham's bridge, at Princess-Anne-town, in Somerset county, to the plantation of George Pollitt, deceased, until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry, at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

13. An act to empower Margaret Lee Rogers, of Prince-George's county, to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of John Rogers, deceased.

14. An act to open a road from Venable's mills, on Barren creek, in Somerset county, to Dean's landing, on Nanticoke river.

15. An act to enable the select vestry of Saint-Michael's parish, in Talbot county, and James Tilghman, of Chester-town, in Kent county, to make an exchange of certain lands.

16. An act to lay out and open a road to and from the mill of Joshua Howard, on Sam's creek, in Frederick county.

17. An act for securing to the society of the people called Quakers the use of certain lands lying in Cæcil county, agreeably to original grant of the same from the government of Pennsylvania.

18. An act to empower the vestry of Great Choptank parish to sell or apply the materials of the old church, in said parish, to the building a new church in Cambridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

19. An act for the benefit of Charles Worthington.

20. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

21. An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of the several counties therein mentioned.

22. An act to empower the justices of the peace of Charles county to assess and levy a sum of money on said county to repair their court-house and build a record-office.

23. An act to authorise John Wilson, son of George, of Kent county, to erect a mill-dam, and to appoint commissioners to lay out a road at the places therein mentioned.

24. An act to improve and repair the streets in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

25. An act to empower the justices of Caroline county to levy a sum of money, by an assessment of the property of said county, to erect a gaol at Denton, in said county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

26. An act for the relief of Rhoda Phillips, of Dorchester county.

27. An act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

28. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise the commissioners for building a court-house in Talbot county, to sell and dispose of the old court-house, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

29. An act for the benefit of Susanna Howser, formerly widow of Casper Fritchie, and her children.

30. An act to authorise the laying out of certain roads in Baltimore county.

31. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the post road from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore-town.

32. An act for making an alteration in the turnpike road in Baltimore county.

33. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of certain purchasers of confiscated property.

34. An act to aid the defects of certain conveyances of lands in Frederick county.

35. A supplement to an act for the relief of the securities of John Beall, former collector of the public taxes for Prince-George's county.

36. An act to enable Martha Howard, executrix of Benjamin Howard, late collector of the public taxes for one of the districts of Anne-Arundel county, and late sheriff of said county, and executrix of Joseph Howard, her late husband, one of the securities of the said Benjamin Howard, to collect the balances due to him as collector and sheriff as aforesaid.

37. An act for valuing the lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on which the inspecting house stands, and for paying the proprietor the value thereof.

38. An act to empower the justices of Queen-Anne's county to levy a sum of money to complete the court-house and gaol at Centre-Ville, in said county.

39. An act for the relief of John Smith Brookes, of Prince-George's county, one of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the public taxes in said county.

40. An act to empower the trustees of James Scott to execute and acknowledge the conveyance therein mentioned.

41. An act to enable the inhabitants of Durham parish, in Charles county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.

42. An act for the benefit of John Sewell.

43. An act to enable the inhabitants of Stepney parish, in Somerset county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.

44. An act to lay off a road from Newmarket, in Kent county, to Isaac Perkins's mill in said county.

45. An act concerning the territory of Columbia, and the city of Washington.

46. An act to authorise and empower the justices of Anne-Arundel county to increase the salaries of the inspectors of tobacco at Elk-Ridge Landing warehouse, in said county.

47. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Harford county court, and for other purposes.

48. An act for the benefit of William Wirt.

49. An act to prevent abuses in making of bricks, and to ascertain the dimensions thereof.

50. An act to continue and amend an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual punishment of criminals.

51. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to ascertain the allowance to the members of the general assembly, and to defray the expences of their attendance.

52. An act for the establishment of a warehouse at Beard's point, in Anne-Arundel county.

53. An act to lay out certain roads in Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties.

54. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Dorsey, executrix of Thomas Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county.

55. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphan's court of Dorchester county.

56. An act to authorise the justices of Prince-George's county to levy a sum of money for the support, maintenance and safe-keeping, of Mary Brown and Eleanor Love, two lunatics.

57. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prohibit the bringing slaves into this state, and to alter and amend parts of the said act.

58. A supplement to the act for licensing and regulating ordinary Keepers.

59. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual paving the streets of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

60. An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned.

61. An additional supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

62. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

63. An act respecting the fees of the attorney-general and his deputies on executions in certain cases.

64. An act to alter the time of holding the courts in the counties of this state therein named.

65. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate public ferries.

66. An act to empower the justices of Cæcil county to streighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county.

67. An act for regulating the mode of slaying execution, and for repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

68. An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

69. An act to erect and establish an insurance fire-company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

70. An act to streighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

71. An act respecting the claims of the Messieurs Vanslaphorst against the state of Maryland.

72. An act to extend the time for the late sheriffs and collectors to complete their several collections.

73. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

74. An act to settle and pay the civil list and other expences of civil government.

75. An act concerning petitions for freedom.

76. An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphans courts in the several counties of this state.

77. An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

78. An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

79. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the high court of chancery.

80. An act to prohibit members of congress, or persons in office under the United States, from being eligible as members of the legislature or council, or holding offices in this state.

81. An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

82. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the several public roads in the several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

83. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

84. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

85. A supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland.

86. An act concerning the bank stock.

87. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

88. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

89. A supplement to the act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

90. A supplement to the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

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To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 24th of January, 1792, on the premises, for CASH only:

SUNDRY valuable, healthy young NEGROES, consisting of men and boys, from ten years old and upwards, late the property of Thomas Rutland, and sold to satisfy all debts due from said estate, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix
1 of Joseph Howard, Jun. who was
Executor, of Thomas Rutland.

——ALSO,——

ON the same day, and place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, variety of property consisting of sundry NEGROES, men, women and children, household furniture, stock of all kinds, &c. &c. by

JOHN WATKINS, and
1 ANNE WATKINS, his wife, Executrix
of Thomas Rutland, Jun.

December 30, 1791.

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TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE in this city, where the subscriber now lives.

1 I. H. STONE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1792.

and the council ſhall approve, for the faithful performance of the ſaid duties, which bond ſhall be lodged with the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, and ſhall alſo take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully diſcharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes," to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; the certificate of which oath ſhall be annexed to, or endorſed on, the ſaid bond.

*And be it enacted*, That if the ſaid agent ſhall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he ſhall not give bond and take the oath aforeſaid before the firſt day of February next, or ſhall die, the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint a fit and proper perſon in his place, who ſhall have and execute all the authorities and powers veſted in the ſaid Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, ſuch perſon firſt giving ſecurity and taking the oath aforeſaid.

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*A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoſes.*

*BE IT ENACTED, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall have full power and authority to compound with diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property upon the terms and conditions preſcribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with diſcoverers of Britiſh property, who have heretofore made application concerning the ſame, and for other purpoſes, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to diſpoſe of ſuch property, and take bonds for the purchaſe money, in the ſame manner as directed by the act to which this is a ſupplement, as to confiſcated Britiſh property unſold, and on the ſame credit and terms.

*And be it enacted*, That the ſaid agent ſhall immediately call on ſuch diſcoverers of confiſcated Britiſh property, and if ſuch applicants ſhall not, on or before firſt day of June next, make known to the ſaid agent the title of the ſtate to the property diſcovered, the ſaid agent ſhall, immediately thereafter, proceed to aſcertain the ſtate's right, and diſpoſe of the ſame as aforeſaid, without making ſuch diſcoverers, who refuſe or neglect to comply with this notice, any compenſation.

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## PITTSBURG, *December 17.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Waſhington, November 11.*

"SINCE my laſt, affairs have taken a very ſerious turn. Nothing leſs than the almoſt total defeat of the army. My God! what a ſudden tranſition. A handſome, well-diſciplined ſet of men, with every thing requiſite for their movement, in good order, with their artillery, cut to pieces in a moment! This happened the 4th inſtant. The number of officers killed amounts to thirty-ſeven, and a number wounded. Among the former, are ſome of the moſt reſpectable of the army. The whole of the killed will not fall ſhort of 500, and 200 wounded."

## PHILADELPHIA, *December 23.*

On Wedneſday night lieutenant Denny, aid-de-camp to general St. Clair, arrived in this city from the weſtern army. He left Fort Waſhington, we hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the wounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort Jefferſon was ſafe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that ſtate, and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, are nearly ſimilar to thoſe formerly publiſhed. General Butler was ſhot through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action, about fifty women, not more than four or five of whom eſcaped.

There is the higheſt probability, that the reports relative to the capture of Fort Jefferſon, are unfounded.

It is moſt probable, that general Scott, with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the ſaid ſpot, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears to be too far advanced to be ſupported, the garriſon may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be aſſured there are grounds whereon to eſtimate the enemy who encountered general St. Clair's army, at about three thouſand warriors. It is ſaid, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lake Superior, Michagen and Huron, came to the aſſiſtance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, Wyandots, Delawares, and Upper Wabaſh Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is ſaid that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the remnants of their towns burnt by general Harmar, in October 1790, ſent meſſages to the moſt diſtant nations of Indians, as well to the ſouthward as to the weſtward, for aſſiſtance. Although it does not appear they received any aſſiſtance from the ſouthward, as all thoſe powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thouſand warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet the hoſtile Indians were but too ſucceſsful in their negotiations weſtward.

It is further ſaid, that ſome of the nation of the Sues would have been in the action, had not their diſtance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Miſſiſſippi, and moſtly to the weſtward thereof.

It is alſo ſaid, that neither the famous Mohawk chief, captain Joſeph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Captain Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, ſeveral hundred miles from the place of action.

*Dec.* 24. The garriſon at Fort Jefferſon was intended to be continued, and was not conceived to be in any danger: It was well ſupplied with proviſions, provided with artillery, and commanded by captain Shaler of the 2d regiment. Moſt of the wounded had arrived at Fort Waſhington from Fort Jefferſon.

Piamingo, the Chickaſaw chief, had returned ſafe with his warriors, and captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five ſculps.

The Kentucky militia, under generals Scott and Wilkinſon, all mounted and furniſhed with twenty days proviſion, would probably arrive at Fort Waſhington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the diſperſed ſituation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important ſtroke yet this winter.

The brave major Clark (who covered the retreat with ſome ſoldiers) ſuppoſed to be killed, had arrived ſafe at Fort Waſhington.

The levies were generally diſcharged, excepting thoſe who had enliſted into the regular ſervice.

## BALTIMORE, *December 30.*

*Extract of a letter from an officer, (who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in the late unfortunate conflict with the ſavages) to his friend in this town, dated at Fort Waſhington, the 17th of November laſt.*

"It is more than probable the news of our defeat, on the 4th of this month, will have reached you before this letter, and ſpare me now the diſagreeable talk of reciting it—Suffice it now to ſay, that the enemy, who it is imagined were equal to us in number, met us 100 miles N. N. W. of this place. We had no intelligence of their advance the evening before the battle, which commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and, after charging them repeatedly, loſing and retaking our camp and artillery four different times—after various turns of fortune—in ſhort, after a conflict of three hours and a quarter, as ſevere as ever the continent experienced, we were obliged to give them the field, and make a precipitate retreat.

"You may form ſome idea of the ſcene and our loſſes, when I tell you that our encampment, which was generally the field of action, did not exceed ſix or ſeven acres of ground; and that, principally, on it were left the bodies of major-general Butler, colonel Oldham, majors Ferguſon and Hart, 30 captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, and 300 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, together with eight pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition, 120 bullocks, a quantity of flour, a number of horſes, tents, and other public property to a large amount, with officer's baggage to a conſiderable value!—Enſign Chaſe was one who, unfortunately for his friends and country, fell, juſt as he had eſtabliſhed his character as a valiant ſoldier!—He died glorioufly!—Colonels Darke and Gibſon, major Butler, and 25 captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, with about 150 privates, were wounded; among this number are captain Buchanan, and your humble ſervant—he, ſlightly, in the left arm—I, in the thumb of my left hand, the bone of which is a good deal ſhattered—the doctors give me hopes of not loſing it. Active meaſures, indeed, muſt be immediately taken, to effect any good purpoſe; and the United States will deceive themſelves, if they think an inſignificant, undiſciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with—They are numerous—they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder!—They gained it, however, with conſiderable loſs on their part; but we cannot aſcertain, exactly.

"I ſerved the campaign in the cavalry, and am now returned to my battalion; which, I hope, will be diſcharged in the courſe of ten days or a fortnight; and my wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by that time.

"Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted horſe and riflemen; it was badly provided, and, of courſe, was diſcontented. Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the riffle, and in the art of covering their bodies behind trees, logs, &c. We had a few riflemen (militia) but they did not behave as well as they ought:—Our horſe were ſo emaciated, by the want of forage, that they were entirely unfit for any active ſervice; and ſeveral of our men (I mean levies) never fired a gun, till the day of action.

"The length to which affairs have gone, certainly requires the moſt ſpeedy exertion of the public; a ſtrong army, compared to the laſt, muſt be raiſed, and diſciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner: Such an army, well commanded and modelled, I ſhould wiſh to ſerve in, and would ſtill hope to ſee thoſe ſavages ſubdued."

## AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) December 19.*

The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was ſent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation—a talk received by major Call at the Rock Landing—and a letter addreſſed to the commiſſioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed to us by a gentleman lately from the Rock Landing.

### REPORT of Mr. MIDDLETON.

ON my arrival I was adviſed by Mr. Durouzeaux not to proceed to general M'Gillivray with the letters, leſt I ſhould get robbed on the way; but to ſend an Indian, which I did do, with the diſpatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way houſe, where the heads of the Upper and Lower towns were to hold a meeting, and conſult whether they ſhould take Bowles's talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, aſked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were which this great man had ſent them, and where the white man was, who was to read thoſe letters? The Indian in Bowles's employ anſwered, he was to give them the talk, they made a laugh of this and ſaid they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to ſee thoſe letters and hear them read: and upon this moſt of the chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed that a talk ſhould be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks, would then proceed to do what he could for them according to his promiſe. The anſwer was, he had not got all he wanted to join him, and he ſhould put the big ſeal to the talk, and ſend it over the big water to the big man, and that he, Bowles, would alſo write to Georgia to have their lands given up, and if they did not, he would write to England for aſſiſtance to have their lands taken back again.—He then adviſed them in the mean time to go a hunting, but charged them to be peaceable, not to ſteal horſes, and be friendly to the white people, that it was not his talks to kill or ſteal.—He alſo told them he had ſix thouſand men on the iſlands, and he could get men by ſending for them, if thoſe were not enough; that when he ſhould bring his men there if any of the Indians choſe to join him they might: if not they might ſit ſtill.—Bowles alſo informed the Indians that he was about to ſend letters for Georgia; and had pointed out an Indian who could talk Engliſh to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Durouzeaux he ſhould carry them to Beard's Bluff, but Durouzeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and it was believed the letters were ſent off when I left the towns.

The Indian who carried the diſpatches to general M'Gillivray, found the general indiſpoſed, he read the letters, and told the Indian he would make ſome letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfaſt, when M'Gillivray told him the Indians had thrown his talks away,—they had made him aſhamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people; that they had taken a ſtranger's talks, and thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away, they might get ſomebody elſe to make talks and letters for them. He then declared he ſhould leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns being preſent, craved him to ſtay; but he would not liſten to them; thoſe amongſt them, he ſaid, which he thought to be ſenſible men, had taken a ſtranger's talk,—a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he aſked for his commiſſion, ſaid, he had left it at home:—That by the ſpring he expected to ſee them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks;—for when the Great king was here with all his people, and had ſuch of the Indians as choſe to join to aſſiſt, the Americans drove him and all his people away, and what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do againſt the Americans? that he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it ſo hereafter.

### A TALK received by MAJOR CALL, November 6, 1791.

The White Bird king came over, attended by a chief warrior of the Cuſſetas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the ſame towns.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Cuſſetas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: that they were for nothing but peace and quietneſs and wiſhed to take the white people all by the hand, and to keep a white path from here to the nation; that if a white man was killed above here as reported, they knew nothing of it; that the Cowetas to whom the debt was due, had not yet ſent out a party to take ſatisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying captain) directed to the commiſſioners of the United States, for ſettling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird king preſented Mr. Ellicot with a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendſhip, and to be ſent to congreſs; he alſo requeſted ſomething white in return, to carry to the nation, to ſhew that the path was white.

USACHEES, October 26, 1791.

By order of the CHIEFS in council met.

GENTLEMEN,

FEELING, with the deepeſt concern, the hoſtilities and bloodſhed, which have been produced by the differences, ſubſiſting between us and the United States, in all parts of our borders; we now offer our endeavours, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the preſent war, and adjuſting ſuch terms of conciliation, as may decide for ever the matters now in diſpute.

You well know that the cauſe of diſcontent with us, has ever been the limits and borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this diſpute, as it relates to various parts of the inviſible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to conſider, whether on an inſpection of the map of this country, and the hiſtory of the laſt two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians, and not the white people, who have moſt reaſon to complain of ſtreightened limits.—We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from theece to the mountains, but no limits eſtabliſhed by nature or by compact, have ſtayed the ambition or ſatisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time, when political diſorders have their end, as you yourſelves have experienced, and we look forward to.

It is the ſolemn determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly agreed upon; but ſuch agreement muſt be by national acts, that have the concurrence of the legiſlative council of the nation, and not a clandeſtine bargain with an unconnected in-

sessions, as this present pretended convention with Alexander M'Gillivray has been; such transactions originate in fraud and always lead to animosities and bloodshed.

You should be reminded that when his Britannic majesty had possessions in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas, he never claimed any sovereignty over those nations; but we continued, during all that time, spread over this country, and were considered the lawful owners of all the land not sold by us to the British subjects.

We therefore conceive, and you well know, that no sovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1783, except over such land as was purchased by his majesty's subjects by a solemn treaty; and that we are now, as we always have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this and knowing our ability to maintain our independence, we view, with astonishment, the steps taken by the United States to rob us of our land.

We have now before us an act passed by the legislative body of the state of Georgia, at Augusta, dated the 20th December, 1789, entitled, "An act for the disposing of certain vacant lands or territory within this state;" we actually see our whole country laid out into districts, without considering us to have any claim, or right whatever to the country, which nature has bestowed upon us, and of which oppression or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We also see that numbers of men have solemnly engaged themselves, and are now forming plans, to get possession of our lands; this we see in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the companies at Charleston, dated the 14th January, and finally adjusted and agreed upon the 5th of April, and we at this time see a military force brought within the borders of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be observed in future, between us.

Gentlemen, we do not understand your present proceedings, but as it is our wish to put and end to further bloodshed, we propose therefore that you should appoint one or more persons, duly authorised by the congress of the United States, to treat with the chiefs in council met, at the Usachees, where all public business will be transacted as soon as may be: But should your intentions be dishoneft, know that we still have friends and warriors sufficient to stain your land with blood, and that it is our solemn determination to sell our lives with our country.

But peace is best for all men: We, therefore, desire you to consider well the business now in hand, and let us know your determination as soon as possible.

By order of the supreme council,
General Wm. A. BOWLES,
Director of affairs, Creek nation.

## ANNAPOLIS, *January* 5.

The honourable Uriah Forrest, Esquire, is chosen a member of the council, in the room of R. B. Latimer, Esquire, who declined accepting a seat in the board, having been appointed agent for this state, by the general assembly.

On Friday last, the general assembly of this state adjourned, the house of delegates to the first Monday in September, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. AN act to continue certain causes in the high court of appeals.

2. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

3. An act to lay a further tax on Cæcil county, to complete the court-house, prison and prison-yard, at Elton.

4. An act to authorise the commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, to sell and dispose of the old court-house, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

5. An act for the benefit of the vestry of Saint-James's parish, in Baltimore county.

6. An act to appoint commissioners to sell and dispose of certain lands belonging to Stepney parish, in Somerset county, and to apply the money arising from the sales thereof.

7. An act to enable the justices of Saint-Mary's county to assess a sum of money on the said county for the support of James Mills, son of John, of the said county.

8. An act for erecting a village at Choptank Bridge, in Caroline county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

9. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Harford county court, and for other purpules.

10. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

11. An act for the relief of John Love, of Harford county.

12. An act to open and extend the road leading from Whitringham's bridge, at Princess-Anne-town, in Somerset county, to the plantation of George Pollitt, deceased, until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry, at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

13. An act to empower Margaret Lee Rogers, of Prince-George's county, to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of John Rogers, deceased.

14. An act to open a road from Venable's mills, on Barren creek, in Somerset county, to Dean's landing, on Nanticoke river.

15. An act to enable the select vestry of Saint-Michael's parish, in Talbot county, and James Tilghman, of Chester-town, in Kent county, to make an exchange of certain lands.

16. An act to lay out and open a road to and from the mill of Joshua Howard, on Sam's creek, in Frederick county.

17. An act for securing to the society of the people called Quakers the use of certain lands lying in Cæcil county, agreeably to original grant of the same from the government of Pennsylvania.

18. An act to empower the vestry of Great Choptank parish to sell or apply the materials of the old church, in said parish, to the building a new church in Cambridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

19. An act for the benefit of Charles Worthington.

20. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

21. An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of the several counties therein mentioned.

22. An act to empower the justices of the peace of Charles county to assess and levy a sum of money on said county to repair their court-house and build a record-office.

23. An act to authorise John Wilson, son of George, of Kent county, to erect a mill-dam, and to appoint commissioners to lay out a road at the places therein mentioned.

24. An act to improve and repair the streets in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

25. An act to empower the justices of Caroline county to levy a sum of money, by an assessment of the property of said county, to erect a gaol at Denton, in said county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

26. An act for the relief of Rhoda Phillips, of Dorchester county.

27. An act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

28. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise the commissioners for building a court-house in Talbot county, to sell and dispose of the old court-house, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

29. An act for the benefit of Susanna Howser, formerly widow of Casper Fritchie, and her children.

30. An act to authorise the laying out of certain roads in Baltimore county.

31. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the post road from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore-town.

32. An act for making an alteration in the turnpike road in Baltimore county.

33. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of certain purchasers of confiscated property.

34. An act to aid the defects of certain conveyances of lands in Frederick county.

35. A supplement to an act for the relief of the securities of John Beall, former collector of the public taxes for Prince-George's county.

36. An act to enable Martha Howard, executrix of Benjamin Howard, late collector of the public taxes for one of the districts of Anne-Arundel county, and late sheriff of said county, and executrix of Joseph Howard, her late husband, one of the securities of the said Benjamin Howard, to collect the balances due to him as collector and sheriff as aforesaid.

37. An act for valuing the lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on which the inspecting house stands, and for paying the proprietor the value thereof.

38. An act to empower the justices of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum of money to complete the court-house and gaol at Centre-Ville, in said county.

39. An act for the relief of John Smith Brookes, of Prince-George's county, one of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the public taxes in said county.

40. An act to empower the trustees of James Scott to execute and acknowledge the conveyance therein mentioned.

41. An act to enable the inhabitants of Durham parish, in Charles county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.

42. An act for the benefit of John Sewell.

43. An act to enable the inhabitants of Stepney parish, in Somerset county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.

44. An act to lay off a road from Newmarket, in Kent county, to Isaac Perkins's mill in said county.

45. An act concerning the territory of Columbia, and the city of Washington.

46. An act to authorise and empower the justices of Anne-Arundel county to increase the salaries of the inspectors of tobacco at Elk-Ridge Landing warehouse, in said county.

47. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Harford county court, and for other purposes.

48. An act for the benefit of William Wirt.

49. An act to prevent abuses in making of bricks, and to ascertain the dimensions thereof.

50. An act to continue and amend an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual punishment of criminals.

51. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to ascertain the allowance to the members of the general assembly, and to defray the expences of their attendance.

52. An act for the establishment of a warehouse at Beard's point, in Anne-Arundel county.

53. An act to lay out certain roads in Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties.

54. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Dorsey, executrix of Thomas Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county.

55. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphan's court of Dorchester county.

56. An act to authorise the justices of Prince-George's county to levy a sum of money for the support, maintenance and safe-keeping, of Mary Brown and Eleanor Love, two lunatics.

57. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prohibit the bringing slaves into this state, and to alter and amend parts of the said act.

58. A supplement to the act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

59. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual paving the streets of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

60. An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned.

61. An additional supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

62. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

63. An act respecting the fees of the attorney-general and his deputies on executions in certain cases.

64. An act to alter the time of holding the courts in the counties of this state therein named.

65. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate public ferries.

66. An act to empower the justices of Cæcil county to streighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county.

67. An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and for repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

68. An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

69. An act to erect and establish an insurance fire-company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

70. An act to streighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

71. An act respecting the claims of the Messieurs Vansaphorst against the state of Maryland.

72. An act to extend the time for the late sheriffs and collectors to complete their several collections.

73. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

74. An act to settle and pay the civil list and other expences of civil government.

75. An act concerning petitions for freedom.

76. An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphans courts in the several counties of this state.

77. An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

78. An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

79. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the high court of chancery.

80. An act to prohibit members of congress, or persons in office under the United States, from being eligible as members of the legislature or council, or holding offices in this state.

81. An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

82. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the several public roads in the several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

83. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

84. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

85. A supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland.

86. An act concerning the bank stock.

87. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

88. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

89. A supplement to the act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

90. A supplement to the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

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To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 24th of January, 1792, on the premises, for CASH only:

SUNDRY valuable, healthy young NEGROES, consisting of men and boys, from ten years old and upwards, late the property of Thomas Rutland, and sold to satisfy all debts due from said estate, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix
of Joseph Howard, Jun. who was
1 Executor, of Thomas Rutland.

—ALSO,—

ON the same day, and place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, variety of property consisting of sundry NEGROES, men, women and children, household furniture, stock of all kinds, &c. &c. by

JOHN WATKINS, and
1 ANNE WATKINS, his wife, Executrix
of Thomas Rutland, Jun.

December 30, 1791.

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TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE in this city, where the subscriber now lives.

1 J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1792.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of a tract of LAND called ROZIER's REFUGE, containing 561 acres, more or less; This land is very valuable for its situation and soil, it lays on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; as it lays on navigable water and near the river Patowmack, not far distant from the city WASHINGTON, any thing may be readily carried to or from this place, it is near to Naujemoy on Patowmack river; this place must be the harbour for the navy of the United States. On this tract is a large quantity of cleared low ground, very proper for meadow; also some marsh, the whole affords excellent pasturage, and is a fine place to raise stock of every kind: The improvements, a large and commodious dwelling house with two brick chimnies at each end of the house, a large kitchen with a good brick chimney, other necessary houses, and on this tract are two tenements with proper houses for tenants, and tobacco houses; it is at present under rent for 12,000 net crop tobacco. Another tract of LAND adjoining the former, called TOMSONTON, 170 acres, more or less; on this are two tenants at 2200 net crop tobacco. Part of another TRACT called WATHEN's ADVENTURE, containing 80 acres, more or less; this is under rent 800 net crop tobacco: The rents become due the 20th December, and will be the right of the subscriber. The sale to be on the first mentioned tract on the 15th day of February next, the terms one third of the purchase to be paid down, one third in six months from the day of sale, and the balance the first day of January, 1793, when possession will be given and the lands conveyed. These lands will be sold separately. The first mentioned tract may be divided to make two good plantations, this will be determined on the day of sale, as it may suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required for two thirds of the purchase money, free from interest.

January 1, 1792. 1 THOMAS CONTEE.

## Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 200 | is | 200 dolls. |
| 1 | | 150 | | 150 |
| 1 | | 100 | | 100 |
| 2 | | 50 | | 100 |
| 6 | | 40 | | 240 |
| 15 | | 30 | | 450 |
| 15 | | 20 | | 300 |
| 26 | | 16 | | 320 |
| 30 | | 10 | | 300 |
| 50 | | 6 | | 300 |
| 859 | | 4 | | 3436 |
| 1 | first drawn Number, | | | 20 |
| 1 | last do. | do. | | 20 |
| | | Contingent expences, | | 64 |
| 1002 | Prizes. | | | 6000 |
| 2000 | Blanks. | | | |
| 3002 | Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is | | | 6006 |

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tamboured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and sprigged, muslins; corded dimities and muslinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lutestrings; silk, and silk and cotton vest-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791. 1

## In CHANCERY,

January 2d, 1792.

MARSH MAREEN DUVALL, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of the said Marsh Mareen Duvall having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Duvall appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancerry office, on the first Monday of March next, for the purposes of propoling to the said Marsh Mareen Duvall any interrogatories, which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Duvall for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Duvall to the said creditors to attend for the purpose aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the next Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

1 A. C. HANSON, chancellor.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GLOVER, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to make them known, as soon as possible. The creditors, are requested to meet, on Friday the 20th instant, at the office of the register of wills, in Annapolis.

WILLIAM GLOVER, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, negro NEWTON, about twenty-seven years old, and negro MINTA, about twenty-one years old; they say their master's name is VINCINT WILLIAMS, and lives on the South Branch of Virginia. Their master is desired to pay charges, and take them away; if they are not taken away by the first day of March, 1792, they will be sold in ten days thereafter, for fees of imprisonment, and other charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff Prince-Georges county.

December 30, 1791. 1

## SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is | | | £. 7000 |
| No. 1, | 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre | | 2140 0 0 | |
| 2, | 1 do. of 84 do. do. | | 1680 0 0 | |
| 3, | 1 do. of 39 do. do. | | 780 0 0 | |
| 1 to 14, | 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each, | | 910 0 0 | |
| | 1 prize in cash, | | 100 0 0 | |
| | 1 ditto, | | 50 0 0 | |
| | 1 ditto, | | 46 0 0 | |
| 647 | ditto, of 40s. each, | | 1294 0 0 | |
| | | | | £. 7000 |
| 667 | Prizes. | | | |
| 3333 | Blanks. | | | |

*MANAGERS.*

*Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.*

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

December 13, 1791. 2

## FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD POSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 6

To be SOLD at Pig-point, on Friday the 13th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted,) if not sold at private sale, previous to that day,

TWO young NEGRO WOMEN and one NEGRO CHILD, for READY CASH.

ABEL HILL.

N. B. The above negroes, formerly the property of Adam Allein, deceased, were lawfully conveyed to me for the security of a debt. 2 A. H.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at his late dwelling plantation, for READY MONEY, on the 20th day of January next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of PLATER's PLEASURE, PATUXENT MILL SEAT, part of a tract of land called GRIMMETT's CHANCE, and part of a tract of land taken out of a tract of land called SNOWDEN's SECOND ADDITION TO HIS MANOR, containing about 439 acres, more or less, stock hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of the late Henry Ridgely.

Will also be sold, on the first day of February next, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county; and on the 10th day of February, will be sold, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Montgomery county; as much of the above property as will be sufficient to discharge sundry claims against the estate of the late Henry Ridgely, will be offered to public sale, by

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise methods will be adopted to compel payment from those who do not attend to this notice, to enable the subscriber to discharge claims due from the estate.

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

December 21, 1791. 3

By virtue of a deed of trust from major HENRY RIDGELY to the subscribers, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at his late dwelling place, on the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for READY MONEY,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children; also a small stock of sheep and a quantity of land, sufficient to answer the purposes specified in said deed.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,
CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

December 21, 1791. 3

Montgomery county, December 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the proprietors of the tract of LAND called BEALL and MAGRUDER's HONESTY, intend to present a petition to Montgomery March court next, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the bounds of said land, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An for marking and bounding lands.

ROBERT PETER,
3 JOS. MAGRUDER,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting on his farm called GREENBURY's POINT, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner; any one offending after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS COATES.

Greenbury's point, December 22, 1791. 2

## A CAUTION.

I FOREWARN all shop-keepers and retailers of *ardent* liquors from selling or supplying my *ferrymen* with any quantity, directly or indirectly, or any *white* person from purchasing or procuring ardent liquors for them, at their *peril*, as I will certainly prosecute any person who shall *violate* this notice. And I request it as a *very particular favour* done me, and it will be a safe *guarding attention* to *themselves*, that those gentlemen passengers who may cross and re-cross in my boats, that they will not give my ferrymen any *ardent* liquors, whereby the *safety* of *gentlemen passengers may* be *endangered, or their lives* risked by the *intoxication* of my boatmen. The *recent* conduct of my two *first* and most *experienced nautical* skippers, (not by *water*, but on land) hath drawn forward this *painful* notice to *myself* from the *absolute necessity* of it, and if they are not the most *callous* and *incorrigible rascals*, they must *lament* it. I feel and lament the propriety of it, and the more so as *one* of the offenders, *captain Tom*, was not only the *great favourite* of some *distinguished but timid characters* by *water*, but of *myself*. My duty to the *public* impels this notice, and I hope that salutary good and *safety* which I wish, will be derived from it.

So *offended* am I at the *drunken* and almost *murderous* conduct and villainous behaviour of the *offending ingrates*, the noted and *nautical* skippers, *Tom* and *Mark*, that I would sell my ferry, boats and hands, and if not sold between this and next spring, I will advertise them for *public* sale.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, December 26, 1791. 2

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